

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 118, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 118, 163) contains.

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Color

R_YB(188, 118, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC76A3
RGB	188, 118, 163
RGB Percent	74%, 46%, 64%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5373, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.13, 0.26
HSL	321°, 34%, 60%
HSV	321°, 37%, 74%
XYZ	33.8283, 26.2926, 37.9424
YIQ	144.0600, 27.2750, 28.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

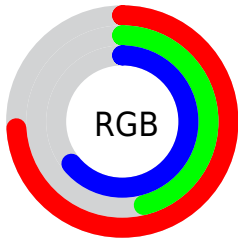
Format	Color
RYB	188, 118, 163
Decimal	12351139
CIELab	58.31, 34.02, -12.61
CIELCh	58, 36.283, 339.657
Yxy	26.2926, 0.3450, 0.2681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290541219 (0xFFBC76A3)
YUV	144.0600, 9.3374, 38.5354
Hunter-Lab	51.2763, 28.0277, -7.9788

Details

The RYB color **188, 118, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 170, 188**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 171, 218**, and **133, 68, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 99, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 137, 170**.

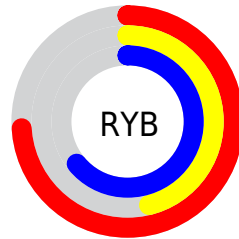
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (46%)

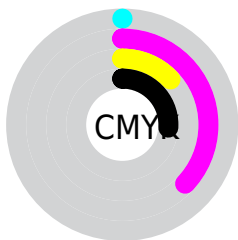
Blue (64%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (64%)

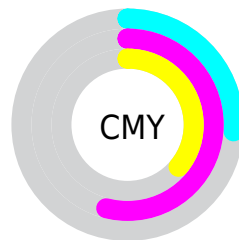


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 118, 163 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 188, 118, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 118, 163

255, 255, 255

 245, 171, 218

 255, 199, 246

 255, 227, 255

 188, 118, 163

 160, 92, 137

 133, 68, 111

 107, 43, 87

 82, 19, 63


 57, 0, 41

 36, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 188, 118, 163

 188, 99, 156

 188, 118, 163

 188, 137, 170

188, 80, 150

188, 156, 176

188, 62, 143

188, 174, 183

188, 43, 136

188, 192, 193

188, 24, 129

188, 205, 212

188, 5, 123

188, 220, 231

188, 0, 121

188, 234, 250

188, 235, 255

188, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



157, 128, 189



188, 118, 163



201, 115, 131

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



188, 118, 163



85, 150, 76



0, 83, 180

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



188, 118, 163



118, 170, 188

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 80, 157



188, 118, 163



90, 150, 124

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



188, 118, 163



175, 179, 81



75, 127, 155



43, 106, 199

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



188, 118, 163



200, 119, 110



75, 127, 155



0, 82, 171

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



188, 118, 163



245, 218, 235



142, 118, 188



122, 106, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



188, 118, 163



245, 135, 205



188, 118, 129



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 102



31, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



188, 118, 163



245, 135, 205



118, 156, 188



94, 85, 91



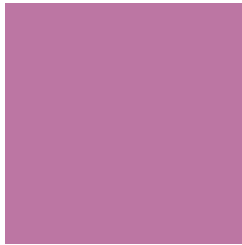
158, 0, 102



31, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 118, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

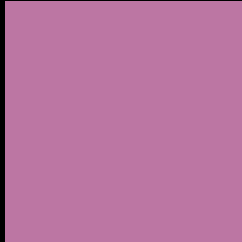
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 118, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

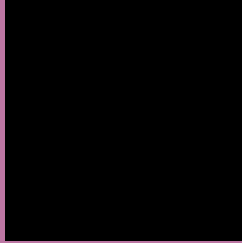
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 188, 118, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 118, 163.

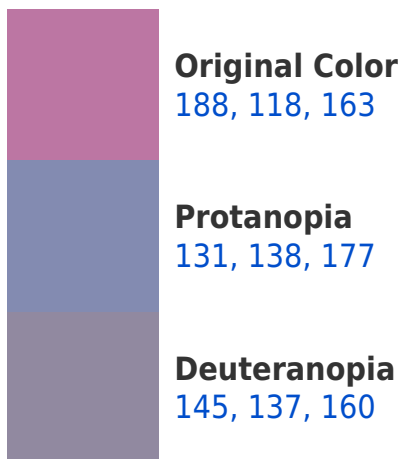


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 118, 163.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
185, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 163

Protanomaly
152, 131, 172

Deuteranomaly
161, 130, 161

Tritanomaly
186, 122, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 163

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
160, 135, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 118, 163 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(188, 118, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 118, 163)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 118, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 118, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 118, 163 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 118, 163) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 118, 163) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 118, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 118, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 118, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 118, 163) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
118, 163) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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